# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1867. NUMBER 138.


## WASHINGTON.

Character of the Delegates in Attendance at the Late Whiskey Conference.

Large Number of Candidates for the Commissionership of Patents.

The President Preparing a Veto on the District Civil Rights Bill.

Frauds on the Government in the Purchase of Ordnance During the War.

Programme of Business in Congress for the Coming Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

THE LATE WHISKEY CONFERENCE.

A list of the leading firms representing in the late Whiskey Convention has been published. Among them are several of the most honorable establishments in the country, embracing a number of leading chemical and manufacturing works, and large jobbing houses. A few were here also who, though owning large distilleries, have not run them for a long time because they could not compete with others in the market and remain honest; but after all these exceptions are made there remained a majority whose distilleries are either now, or have been, under orders, or who own special lots of whiskey which have been seized. There were besides a number whose distilleries or liquor will soon be in the hands of the government. In the persons of one or another nearly all classes of frauds on the revenue from whiskey are represented, New York standing highest on the list.

ANOTHER INVENTION SHOWS UP.

The letter now going the rounds, credited to a Charleston paper, in which General Dent, of his staff, is made to belie the Lincoln Grave Yarn, proves a formal offer to the American Minister at Madrid, to sell the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States for $100,000,000 in gold. The terms are given on the formal transfer, $50,000,000 to be paid on the execution of the treaty, and the third $50,000,000 in six years. The offer is dated Madrid, June 6th, 1867, and is the same that was published in Europe, after Mr. Seward had declined to entertain it.

THE WEST INDIA PURCHASE.

A Danish paper just received says of the treaty between that government and ours for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and the Croix, and the contract concluded, is the sale of all their islands for eleven and three-quarters millions of dollars. There, however, hangs a right of veto over the sale of St. Croix, the sale of that island is dependent on said right not being enforced. The contract, therefore, is preliminary, and only binding on the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, for which the purchase money is seven millions five hundred thousand dollars in Danish coin of the realm. An expression of the consent of the population is reserved.

THE WHISKEY CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Previous to adjournment, the convention became a Whiskey Convention, the only business transacted being the adoption of resolutions.

Hay, Ford—Hoffman & Curtis, Watson & Co. (N. York Trade), C. N. Pike & Co., Mc-Cormick & Co., Baltimore; Peter Lorillard & Co., Thomas B. Kent, Sniedell & Schell, Oneott & Co., Baltimore; Jones, Gilkeson, Sons & Co., Pittsburgh; Wallace & Co., Andrew Crain, Henry Bantes & Co., Power & Weightman, Co., Philadelphia; Strouse & Bacon, Jacobs & Co., George Mosbey & Co., Baltimore; Wm. Dougherty & Co., Cincinnati—Southwell & Co., H. J. Cole & Co., C. Ayres & Co., Parkman, of Penn.

Ohio—J. Murphy & Co., M. Donnenfeld & Co., Perrin, Gerard Co., Wilson Harlan & Co., James Ernest & Co., Brown, Bro. & Co., Boyce, Miller & Co., Buchanan & Co., David Bell & Co., Hall & Co., Cincinnati.

Virginia—S. H. Lee & Co., A. Smith, James Pyrnia.

Illinois—C. H. Curtis & Co., Thayer Brothers, Northwestern Distilling Company, Chicago; Bowley, William T. Hughes, Carter & Penn, P. Hart.

Missouri—G. W. Simpkins & Co., Darby & Day, Henry Hancock, St. Louis—Hancock, Wilson & Co., Augusta.

Maryland—Crichton & Co., McCoy & Ralph, Gilpin & Co., Gottschalk & Co., Adams & Co., Baltimore.

Kentucky—J. E. Mattson & Sons, E. M. Stitzel, Dorn, Bucktrove & Co.

The convention reassembled at 6 p. m.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved that the previous session, Mr. Murphy, of Ohio, offered a resolution, unobserved slightly, which he (Wilson) had attached to the series of resolutions which would be reported by the Committee on the Joint Committee. The resolution was read, and caused considerable debate, after which it was postponed to be reported by the Joint Committee.

Mr. McDevitt, of Kentucky, moved that the resolutions be printed, and that the Joint Committee be empowered to make such corrections as may be necessary.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved that the Committee on Resolutions, then read the same, as follows:

WHEREAS, The operations of the present laws relating to the collection of the revenue from whiskey have not only inflicted loss and injustice upon the honest distiller and dealer, but have widespread demoralization throughout the entire country; and

WHEREAS, We are actuated by a desire to co-operate with the government in all proper and practicable measures to meet the full requirements of the law, free from the frauds and corruptions which have prevailed, and have only for thousands of honest and irresponsible men to be ruined; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in order to secure the collection of the revenue to the full extent of the law, and to prevent the frauds to a small extent as possible, and that we need no additional legislation for that purpose, but it is suggested that the tax be assessed and paid at the time of, or when the distiller sells the spirits, and that warehouses if for entirely abolished, and that the tax be collected at the distillery, and that there be a proper per centage for recollection and distribution.

*Resolved*, That the present tax of fifty cents per gallon is too high, and that it should be reduced to secure a larger revenue by the greater production and consumption, and to relieve the people from the tax of 50 cents for proof gallon.

*Resolved*, That in order to secure correct entourage and the abolition of frauds and impositions, that the tax should be collected at the distillery, and that

# The Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

The Daily Tribune is issued every morning except Monday, and delivered in city, or sent by mail, at

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The Weekly Tribune is published on Thursday, for the mails and sale by all newsdealers and postmasters.

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## The Sale of Cuba.

A cable despatch from Havana announces that the government of Spain has offered to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States for $100,000,000 in gold—$50,000,000 down, $30,000,000 in one year, and the remainder in six years. It is stated that the proposal has created great excitement in Cuba, as well it might; and it is added that, with the exception of a few of the wealthy families, the people were well pleased with the prospect of becoming American citizens, States, or something. It is established, but the owners would look to Spain for indemnity out of the purchase money for the loss of their chattels.

We are not prepared to credit the statement, and do not believe that Spain has made any proposition for the sale of her West India possessions to our government, or would accept any offer that might be made. She would be as reluctant to part with the "Gem of the Antilles" as Great Britain of the East Indies. It is the last and finest of her American possessions, and she prizes the "ever faithful" island as the apple of her eye.

If, by stress of impecuniosity, or fear of losing Cuba by war, Spain has really consented to offer Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States for a money consideration, and $100,000,000 be the price put upon them, are our people ready and willing to come down with the dust? Do they want Cuba so badly as to pay for it that price for it? Can they spare the money? Has a secret negotiation been going on between Seward and the Spanish Cabinet for its acquisition? We are not prepared to answer any of these questions. A *tema fide* offer to sell Cuba and Porto Rico for the sum named would outlaw a fearful strain on American rapidity.

Ours is a land-grabbing, as well as a money-grubbing, race. The love of real estate is inherited from our British ancestors; it runs in the blood. Like the farmer who would be perfectly satisfied by the possession of all the farms adjoining his own, our government would be contented with the annexation of all the nations adjoining and in the vicinity of the Union. If the American people would consult their real interest, they will avoid all further real estate operations until they have expanded and improved what they now own. When they need more they will get it on their own terms, and they can far better afford to wait till then than to buy now.

## American "Subjects" of Foreign Governments.

The question of any further toleration of monarchical denial of the validity of citizenship conferred by the United States has attracted much attention at home and abroad that there is a reasonable hope that it will now be settled forever. The occasion of the recent protest of Count de Bismarck, the Prussian Government for the oppression of those of our naturalized citizens who visited that country, and the despatches of Mr. Seward to Mr. Judd show that at that time it was impossible for the United States to afford adequate for the protection of our people. But the government is now at liberty to attend to this matter, and to take the very highest ground. Earl Russell, in one of his letters to the United States upon the subject of the Alabama claims, declared that Great Britain could never consent to discuss with a foreign government the good faith with which she administered her own laws. The question now pending between the two governments is one upon which the United States can scarcely be divided in opinion. The United States cannot discuss with any foreign government the right of American citizenship. To admit that American citizenship depends for its validity upon the concession or favor of a foreign government, is to admit the worthlessness of the thing itself. Citizenship in this country is determined by our own laws, and unless we are prepared to maintain those laws, we should abandon the system of naturalization as a mockery and delusion, and go back instead of the substance of political freedom.

Large popular demonstrations upon this subject have taken place in many of the cities of the country, and it is but proper that the people of this great city should give expression to their feelings. While these public demonstrations are proper, they cannot be said to be necessary, because no great principle involved, there is and can be but one judgment among the American people. This is one of those grave questions which do not admit of a difference of opinion. It is a matter directly affecting the nationality of our country, and upon the decision of which depends our character as an American people, or as a miscellaneous agglomeration of fugitive aliens. It cannot be compromised by any party sovereignty. We can prove that we or our ancestors ever drew breath within his principality. We are Americans, or we are the subjects of whatever crown that may claim us; and upon the point which of those we are, there can be but one opinion in the United States.

The committees of Congress have this matter under consideration, and they may be expected, within a few weeks, to establish, and make a declaration of the American sentiment upon this question. It is to be hoped that, henceforth, there will be no doubt or hesitancy on the part of our government or any of its officers. The time for negotiation to be promptly taken whenever a case arises; and that European governments will discover the necessity which forbids their claim and yield a point which cannot be insisted on without the most terrible of all calamities, bearing the whole power of the American people; for on no question would the republic be so perfectly united or unyielding. By common consent the time has come to put an end forever to the preposterous claims of Great Britain and Prussia upon our naturalized citizens visiting those countries on business or pleasure.

## The Mormon Question.

Another attempt to solve the Mormon question by legislation is to be made this session. Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Territories, has reported a bill to regulate the selection of jurors in Utah, and which, if passed, will probably result, as did its predecessor, in the disfranchisement of Irish Catholics, establishes election laws, and repeals the law exempting the Church of the Latter-Day Saints from taxation. So far as legislation is concerned, it does seem as if much more could be done to prohibit polygamy. The law of 1862, which Congress last February emphatically refused to repeal, declares that every person in a Territory of the United States, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, who shall marry two or more wives, shall be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. The existing law, however, does not make the issue illegitimate. If an act of Congress could suppress polygamy, the terms of the present law are probably sufficiently stringent.

The difficulty is, as one is convicted. The Mormon jurors will not find a man guilty. The Mormon Judge will not suppress a verdict of guilty, nor carry out the terms of the law. In fact, there are no terms. As separated from the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah in the last Congress, requesting the repeal of the existing act because it was a *dead letter*. Congress refused this request, and resolved that if Judges did not enforce the law they should be removed—that, if for some the beliefs of the Judges, the law was not enforced, the President should not to it that the law is faithfully executed. The Judges do not enforce the law. The President does not "faithfully execute" it, and there exists, under the jurisdiction of the United States, a form of government, a so-called Commonwealth, whose despotism is condemned by the political conscience of the world, and whose social system is antagonistic to every modern notion of good government. While we are very much exhibited about the "dark ages" in Europe, we have a Turkey within our own boundaries, and a Sultan who, apparently, is of very good health. It is a dangerous question that periodically comes before Congress, and in regard to which, although nearly every one is agreed that it is a serious evil, no one of yet has discovered any effectual cure. The reason for this is very evident. There is a great hesitation among all public men to do anything which appears to interfere with the rights of conscience. The Mormons have hitherto claimed that polygamy was a part of their religion, and on this ground have constantly insisted on the right of freedom of religious worship which the constitution guarantees. Since the late division in the Mormon Church, however, which has resulted in the desertion of a very considerable portion of their members, including some of their most influential men, who insist that their religion is not founded upon bigamy, it would seem that the benefit of the doubt should be on the side of good government and moral order. The question of the absolute jurisdiction of Congress over the Territories has long since been decided affirmatively, and if Congress can do anything more to suppress this crime, when the proper time comes, it should do it.

Another point of inquiry must be settled some time or another, at latest when Utah applies for admission. Then, if not before, our legislators will be called upon to define what a republic is, a matter which never has been satisfactorily determined. Meanwhile, if Congressmen have any new information on the subject which compels a definite solution, the country will be glad to know it. But there should be no more dead letters placed upon the statutes. There is a time coming, in a future not far distant, when, if the forefast of many prominent statesmen and students of our social system are of worth, the difficulty will be settled without further legislation. The time can be calculated by months when the whistle of the locomotive will be heard on the shores of Salt Lake. The developments of the country, its rapid settlement, the civilizing influences which will follow the completion of the railroad, will overwhelm Mormonism and Asiatic polygamy. The walls of the Seraglio of the Utah Turks will fall before the shriek of the locomotive as the walls at Jericho fell at the sound of the trumpet. However, if Congress can do anything to hasten the extinction of this great vice, the country will heartily sustain it. The constitution does not recognize a State Church—but any Western Senators who want information upon the subject of the contraction of the currency, let us have their names, in order that their constituents may wait upon them during the recess.

## Why Immigration Declines.

The Canadian papers say that emigration from the "Dominion" to the United States has almost wholly ceased; and the New York journals daily inform us that large numbers of German emigrants are returning to the country whence they came. These facts are startling in the history of our country. Heretofore Canada has been not only a great thoroughfare for immigrants from the old world, but a prolific nursery of people for the West—people from Canadian soil. The superior inducements formerly offered here by the beneficent character of the government, and the prosperity of our climate and land, were sufficiently fervently to draw hither almost every immigrant landed in Canada, but to keep down the native population of the provinces to a point below that justified by the law of natural increase. We all know what Germany—mother of nations from earliest historical times down to the present day—has done for the United States. The bone and sinew of the West are largely German to-day. German capital, German thrift, German patience and skill, are winning rewards for all branches of industry and commerce all over the land. The country wants all the Canadians and all the Germans who can come to carry on the great work of true civilization which has begun; and it will be a sorry day for the United States, looking about in vain for some place of evening entertainment, where they might feel intellectual exercise and social enjoyment, without offensive accompaniments, and without great expense, the mass of virtuous and thinking people were delighted when the lecture was hit upon—which was then a scheme of instruction in geology, history, philosophy, literature and Art. The lecture, as it stats was, was not a means of amusement only, or the killing of time, but a means of diffusing useful knowledge, and did much to stimulate the thought, enlarge the intelligence, refine the taste, and gratify the intellectual curiosity of the community. It was a drill and sheep mind in our Northern villages, it came like an electric shock, kindling intellectual aspirations before unknown, and not unfrequently rousing a whole community to energetic study, historical reading, or literary study.

How is it now? Are these the objects proposed to themselves by the lyceum hundred lecturers who traverse the country during the winter months from Maine to California—or has the lecture degenerated into a mere article of merchandise and profit, furnished by men whose chief ambition is to cater to the public appetite, and furnish such banquets of thought and sentiment as will cause the greatest rush for tickets and yield the largest profits? No citizen of Chicago can doubt about the answer to these questions. Never was a lecturer more popular instruction or enlightenment, but in almost every case "course" are gotten up by literary or benevolent associations, or by churches, for their own purposes or for their several objects. Occasionally the lecture has been seized upon by some sharp speculator, who has employed a Gough, or a Beecher, or a Wendell Phillips, or a Bayard Taylor, or a Lanier, to fill his own pockets, and who has used the same vulgar clap-trap to secure the largest audience that was adorning a juggler or a jinnanbulist.

Who, indeed, are the leading lecturers of the day—that draw the largest crowds to overflowing audiences, and command the loudest thunders of applause? Are they political thinkers, scientific investigators, deeply learned men—those who are the light and instruction of mankind, the profoundest knowledge of their subjects, and compress the greatest amount of original, suggestive, fructifying thought within the limits of their hour? Are they not generally those who aim to tickle the ear with brilliant and sparkling periods, and who seek less to enlighten than to dazzle and entertain? Are they not generally those who are rich in illustrations of their religion or great actors, like Gough, who can make us laugh and cry at will, or themselves, or broad caricaturists, like Artemus Ward, who can beat everybody else in bad spelling or bad pronunciation; or men with a keen eye for the ridiculous, like Wendell Phillips—those sharp and pungent utterances now slumbering fires of hate, and give artistical development and expression to the hatred which has been gathering for years? Are they not, in short, home-like lecturers, without an over-supply of electricity, who don't crowds, Dr. Holland, Dr. Bellows, and E. P. Whipple, have had no reason to complain of falling in comparison with that of Anna Dickinson, Artemus Ward, Theodore Tilton, Wendell Phillips, and the fiery, witty Beecher of the olden time. The people have not fallen off—not to hear any great principle enforced, and eloquent and masterly exhibition of truth—but from motives not many degrees higher than those which crowd the circus, the negro minstrel, the theatre, or the fat woman at a show. Three thousand dollars in the country as soon as his foot touches our shore, we, in the West, are not half as famous as an equivocal arrangement by which our chances of prosperity are likened to a candle lighted at both ends. We are made to sell at European prices, and to buy at prices in Pennsylvania and New England; and the fact is that the reason for the existence of the other act that immigration is falling off, whereby we have lost or are losing the market for our lands, is which so much of our wealth consists. The most capacious robbery ever practiced upon the people since the days of Falstaff's "men" army sewed up in the tattered coat of a single infantry soldier. Hence the silliest, extravagantmanner—the lack of smoothness and ease—which characterize many of these performances.

Occasionally, indeed, a lecturer of real all-bad style is the ambition to be thought something more than a man of sense—the ambition to be thought a genius. Many of our lecturers, who are rich in talent, Professor Swing, Dr. Thomas, and Dr. Patton, are now and then, to meet with a rugged mountain or a roaring stream; but where there is no sensy slope, or shaded plain, to relieve them—when all is bristling cliff and yawning abyss, and the tandem propels everything on every side but prodigious and terrific, he must be a cool head to give a fine, and a heart to suggest the purpose and security of a less elevated region.

But the ballet is over, and Undine and the good Knight, Sir Hubert, mount the fairy steamboat, and are wafted down and from the bottom of the Rhine, and commence going to Heaven, with which event the men in the wilderness of scrips, up in the roof tree, have more mysterious connection. The audience desiring a second view, the vehicle kindly pauses in its upward flight for a minute, and the curtain falls.

For the refreshment of the audience, I am warranted in stating that they did not go to Heaven, as I was on the Lurlei Berg when they descended, and have reason to know that both Undine and Sir Hubert went by the down stairs route to the bottom of the Rhine again, to make ready for another act, what time the Nemesis of a call-boy shall make him a bigger man than Napoleon; that the dancers have strolled their profusion for years—and have been accustomed to set to one man; while Young Bacony is to be subjected to his experiments at the *Ballet des Fees*, in Paris; while the newly-married couple from Kankakee, who have never done the ballet before, are discussing its propriety, and the gentleman has drawn itself behind the room as a terrific drawn its head into its shell, and proceeds immediately to bear.

Before closing this review of the ballet the audacious call exercise better than anything, it is the undermining of the whistle. To an unbiased observer, the amount of beer which the lessees and ballet-masters drink during the season is simply remarkable, while the quantity which the small first violins and piccolo can hold, is appalling to the afore-mentioned unbiased observer, but submitted to for the sake of peace. The cachinnation on the part of heavy brewers, and a sense of gratitude to the makers of that class of porous instruments.

The Lurlei Berg with its generous decorations, the best practised and all that part of the country about the Rhine is put out of the way for the evening, for in the next act we shall all be at the bottom of the Rhine, among the fish, who are now arraying themselves for the dance, in spangles and scaly armor of gold and silver. Meantime the call-boy is up for Undine and the good man for Sir Hubert, and the demons are rehearsing at them. A mild young man with whom I was talking on the Lurlei Berg, a few minutes ago, as we stood together and watched the moonlight wavering in the ripple of the Rhine, who might from his looks have been one of three good young men who play, and the other dancers speak to him in a suggest of silver for a head, nondescript raiment on his body, and a huge club in hand, rushing wildly towards me and looking like an exaggerated cross between Robinson Crusoe and Orpheus, who "go the whole figure" in their costumes—but who are not to be called in their politics or their religion; or great actors, like Gough, who can make us laugh and cry at will, or themselves, or broad caricaturists, like Artemus Ward, who can beat everybody else in bad spelling or bad pronunciation; or men with a keen eye for the ridiculous, like Wendell Phillips—those sharp and pungent utterances now slumbering fires of hate, and give artistical development and expression to the hatred which has been gathering for years? Are they not, in short, home-like lecturers, without an over-supply of electricity, who don't crowds, Dr. Holland, Dr. Bellows, and E. P. Whipple, have had no reason to complain of falling in comparison with that of Anna Dickinson, Artemus Ward, Theodore Tilton, Wendell Phillips, and the fiery, witty Beecher of the olden time. The people have not fallen off—not to hear any great principle enforced, and eloquent and masterly exhibition of truth—but from motives not many degrees higher than those which crowd the circus, the negro minstrel, the theatre, or the fat woman at a show. Three thousand dollars in the country as soon as his foot touches our shore, we, in the West, are not half as famous as an equivocal arrangement by which our chances of prosperity are likened to a candle lighted at both ends. We are made to sell at European prices, and to buy at prices in Pennsylvania and New England; and the fact is that the reason for the existence of the other act that immigration is falling off, whereby we have lost or are losing the market for our lands, is which so much of our wealth consists. The most capacious robbery ever practiced upon the people since the days of Falstaff's "men" army sewed up in the tattered coat of a single infantry soldier. Hence the silliest, extravagantmanner—the lack of smoothness and ease—which characterize many of these performances.

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## THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

### "Undine."

### Glimpses Behind the Scenes.

### An Evening on the Stage—The Working of Scenery—The Ballet at Home—Rivalry of Rosers—Scenes in the Wings—How the Immortals Live.

[&c., &c., &c.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

So few people have any definite idea of the stage behind the scenes or of the little busy world that operations there nightly, in the production of a great spectacle like "Undine," requiring all the resources of music, scenery, the drama and the ballet, that a few overflags since I conceived it to be my duty to expose myself to demoralization for the public good.

The great public in front of the curtain only see the beautiful effects and the smooth movements, with no idea of the powers that are in exercise and the hidden springs that set at work all this great machinery. I shall not attempt to expose these secrets, but at the same time hope to give your readers some conception of life on the stage, of the difficulty in producing a spectacle, and possibly some criticism of the ballet.

Upon expressing my wish to the management to be demoralized for this laudable purpose, they gave me their hearty approval, and on Tuesday night, at half-past seven, I bade good-bye for a brief evening to the great world outside, and passed within the realms of romance, clad in the garb of mail of mortality, invulnerable to the combined attacks of suicide, corruption and Atmosphere.

Has chaos come again? Will order ever come out? This wilderness of scenes, ropes, weights, pulleys, calcium burners, step ladders, gauze waters, tinselled cars, demon masks, gas jets, sceptres, levers, crowns, daggers, swords, goblets, the fabulous Rhine treasure, tables, lounges, guns and pistols? What secret charm is to resolve all these into their proper places and make them all their parts in the production of grace and beauty?

There are few people visible on the stage. Two or three Amazons are sitting on the banquet table, discussing a question in political economy as to baths adjustable roll of paper having again summoned the fun and other people to be up for the second act, the wings are full of fish. That little wasp, Venturoli, is to have a solo and their dress may very properly be described as dainty feet, she seizes the broom and sweeps the bottom of the Rhine clear of all obstructions, for she is going to try to outdo Westtions, for she is going to try to outdo Westbrook to-night. The carpenters, those good friends, the demons, have the stage. Kuhlenborn, like a shot from a cannon ball, flies up through the star trap. His there been a slight variation in the working of the nice machinery of the trap, poor Kuhlenborn's brains would have been dashed out by the concussion against the roof. But, by the nicest calculation of Mr. Lincoln's character, and I am now prepared to prove the origin and character of the ballet.

Who is the author of the ballet? Who is the author was Mr. Joseph Sevill, the London *Herald* and Lond a *Standard*, whose letters, over the signature of "Mephistopheles," in

...ver in acid (with the only exception ...f boric acetic acid). All such oils in ...ntimental nerve by means of caustic ... such as, for instance, siliation, ... ...ammonia. As for Atki nson's Perfumed ... with severe pressure. A mixture of ... porte sand, tin parts soda (or potash) ... the sandstone for ornamental purposes. ... explosion might come at any moment. ... And, gentlemen, I ... Exhibition. As so to touch here, but by the ... time the Bellerophon's boats were ... geared pitching in the crest ... whom, sadly Mother and ... naked, were then saved from destruction. ... of which I was one, ... still kept afloat, but as the ... ...ards from the other half. Having done ... be could to assist the crew of the ... Captain Kay proceeded to the ... be landed those sufferers ... ...ed pitching in the crest ... ...ther and

# The Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1867.

## THE CITY.

ATTENTION COMPANY!—The Elsworth Zouave hold a meeting this Tuesday evening, No. 9, Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual ball of the society will be given in Crosby's Music Hall on Wednesday evening next.

CONCERT FESTIVAL.—The ladies of St. Mark's Church will hold a fair at No. 632 College Green avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, for the purpose of raising funds towards furnishing the church. A pleasant time may be expected.

RECEIPTS PAID.—We acknowledge the receipt, for THE TRIBUNE office, of a barrel of sweet apples, a very productive variety of winter fruit, and very delicious for table use. They were sent by our agricultural correspondent, "Rural," from his farm in Champaign County.

BOUNTY PROBLEM.—T. G. Langreth, jr., No. 211 Randolph street has one of the largest stocks of opticians' goods in the Northwest, embracing spare glasses, drawing instruments, stereoscopic views, magic lanterns and all kinds of optical views, magic lanterns and all kinds of optical instruments, at his own importation, at very low figures.

HEALTHY PRISONER RETURNED.—George McKinney and George Logan, two noted offenders, who were serving out terms of imprisonment at the Bridewell, on Friday night escaped by passing a note through the side of their cell. McKinney was discharged from the latter, and Logan, after fifty days more at the Bridewell. Logan is yet at large.

MASONIC.—At the annual communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 208, A. F. and A. M., held on the night of December 2, 1867, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Jas. Sterling, W. M.; Chas. Shattuck, S. W.; D. H. Rumsey, J. W.; C. Shattuck, Treasurer; D. W. Clark, jr., Secretary.

GRAND CHARITY BALL.—The members of the several committees having charge of the ball to be given at Crosby's Opera House, on Monday evening, January 6th, are requested to meet at the Opera House, on Tuesday evening, the 10th of December inst., at 8 o'clock. Per order of Executive Committee, JAMES C. CAHILL, Secretary.

THE GOBBLER.—It is hardly necessary to remind the public that the celebrated African traveler, DuChaillu, will tell his experience with that ubiquitous animal, the gobbler, this Monday evening, at Library Hall. A large crowd will undoubtedly be present to be instructed and profited by the lecturer's narrations.

CHRISTMAS SOUVENIRS.—Persons looking for Christmas souvenirs will do well to examine the lot of beautiful goods just received by Gidon, Brother & Co., from their Geneva house. For the most part they consist of articles appropriate for the use of ladies, and the display of endless ornamentation, and the fine workmanship of the goods, will find ready sale with those about to purchase.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—We saw yesterday at Pelham's photograph gallery, No. 71 Lake street, some exquisitely beautiful photographs on porcelain. As made and finished by Mr. Pelham—himself a real artist—they are pronounced by the finest truth of photography that we had ever seen. It would be hard to find a more appropriate gift for the holiday season than one of these beautiful "imperial" pictures.

OUT ON BAIL.—Dr. Stephen E. Fuller, who had been in the county jail in a civil proceedings instituted by Benjamin M. Quigley, on Saturday gave bail in the sum of $5,000, and was released from durance. It will be remembered that the Doctor made a party to a suit for the alleged seduction of Mrs. Quigley, a sister of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. Dr. Fuller had been in jail some ten days.

LOW PRICES WILL.—We learn that the extremely low prices placed by Brewster, furrier, under the Sherman House, on his ladies' Arctic Sets, is largely winning the approval of purchasers. A select assortment of these goods is on hand, and accordingly no one ought to go away dissatisfied. Special attention is called to his elastic and durable muffs, in fine mink, which are offered at rare bargains.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The mass meeting, called for this evening at this writing, will be held on Wednesday evening next in Farwell Hall. Prominent speakers have been invited to attend, and the Lincoln Guard and Light Guard Band will enliven the proceedings with its excellent music. It is evident that the meeting is an overwhelming one, and that the action of the people will be important in its character and influential in its scope.

FINE CONFECTIONERY.—Candy for the holidays. The mouths of the little ones water at the announcement, and the children of larger growth are, many of them, looking out for their treat. C. Shaw, No. 129 Dearborn street, has been for months past preparing for the holiday trade, and well has he ability has succeeded in producing some of the finest confectionery that is offered for sale in the city—absolutely fresh and at low prices, both wholesale and retail.

DYEING AND SCOURING.—One of the most extensive and complete establishments in the country for the renovation of clothing by means of dyeing and cleaning, which, when properly done, gives the effect of making the article look as well as the new, is that of Messrs. Cook & Mellen, No. 148 Clinton street, corner of Fulton. Besides attending to the improvement of all kinds of apparel they pay particular attention to the cleaning and dyeing of ladies' dresses, which they execute in the most elegant manner.

GREAT GROCERIES.—The economical housekeeper should note the fact that groceries are retailed at wholesale prices at the store of J. B. Hall, No. 309 and 161 Randolph street. Mr. Hall's trade is so extensive and his facilities so great that he can sell as cheap by the single pound at the same prices as if bought by the chest, keg or carload. Call and see for yourself, and the lowness with which accounts for his ability to do this will prove both to himself and customer.

THE AND COUPER WAREHOUSE.—The extensive tea and coffee warehouse of Messrs. Gage, Chase & Co., corner of Madison and State streets, is deservedly attracting the attention of housekeepers. Their stock is unsurpassed in the city, and is kept in original packages. They keep no goods which will damage their reputation for honor, and sell their goods and prices at the lowest figures consistent with first-class goods. Those who favor them with their patronage will be quite apt to become regular customers.

BEST FURNITURE.—Attention is invited to the advertisement of Gilbert & Sampson, on first page, to one of the most elegant stocks of rich and tasteful household furniture ever found in the West. They have a very large assortment of such fancy pieces of furniture, suitable for the holidays, as will be found in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Parties in want of anything in this line should not fail to call and look over their goods and prices before purchasing.

GLASSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Mr. Rosenthal, the optician, has just replenished his store No. 33 South Clark street with a full and complete new stock of spectacles and optical goods of all kinds, which he offers to the public at very low prices indeed. In opera glasses especially he is prepared to offer purchasers the double advantage of a large assortment and low prices, so as to suit every taste and at the same time furnish a really excellent article. Call and see for yourself and learned down his prices with especial reference to the holiday trade.

BOOKS.—MESSRS. W. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell at auction this evening afternoon, by catalogue, one of the largest lots of old and rare miscellaneous and new books ever before offered in this city. Among the miscellaneous portion will be found, with miscellaneous additions from the cities of the East, a large collection of rare and valuable theological books. The sale will be commenced at 3½ o'clock, and at 7½ p. m. it will give our home libraries a chance to fill up with good and valuable books, and the trade will be able them up at easy auction sale.

THE HOLIDAYS.—These days of preparation for the Christmas eve and Santa Claus' descent upon the chimney top, are full of interest to young and old. Everybody is busy, and fullest extent. Those having cultivated tastes should know the spot who, they are to go to for the purchase of their gifts. It is the store where there is that which will most delight the eye and please the taste—that of Mr. Lyon, No. 209 Lake street. Their store glazed with that is beautiful—the plated ware, all of the best and most reliable, can be found here, and every article is warranted to be as sold.

SMITH'S READY BOOK-BINDER.—This is a new and valuable invention for binding sheet music, magazines, periodicals, etc., as bound, every one knows, is the most convenient form for the musical student, for less than half the usual price.

THE POLICE RING.

### Another Exhibition of the "Manly Art."

### Fight at Sunnyside for $400 Between Lowry and Black.

### Lowry the Winner in Thirty-two Rounds.

During the past month the resistant portion of the community have been revolting in satisfactorious of the gratification of their foolish instincts. These contemptible views resulted on Saturday in the occurrence of another brutal prize fight, which had its locus in point at Sunnyside, within half the terms of the Police Court. Naturally in the bailed limit, if this kind of amusement is allowed to continue, early moves in the locality of Union Park, Dearborn Park, or somewhere else, will be the scene of the fistic encounter. They say awake to witness a bloody "mill" in progress on one of these places.

Ed. Lowry and Jimmy Black are names which have never hitherto met with an introduction to society in this city. They have been reported as "small fry" among the sporting lights in the profession, whose ken—and that is not extensive—is bounded by house and Madison, Halsted, Lake, and the river. Their greater elevation to Jimmy Black is now better known as a vagrant, at the Armory. Honorable Judge Rogers has given him a quarter in the Bridewell, on Friday night escaped by passing a note through the side of their cell. McKinney was discharged from the latter, and Logan, after fifty days more at the Bridewell. Logan is yet at large.

Shortly after passing the Sunnyside Hotel, the backs brought up in front of a large, level field. There were assembled in the vicinity of 200 to the number of a hundred or more, shook themselves from their vehicles and made for the centre of the field, and the ring was formed, and the fight began.

The first round was fought with the fists of making the match, whose terse is seventh given, and black and Lowry were to fight to a finish. They had frequently met in sparring exhibitions, and were well matched. Black, assuming the aggressive, endeavored to force a quarrel with Lowry. At length the latter signified his willingness to the encounter, and the men stripped and toed the mark in accordance with the rules governing the regulations of the P. R. Nothing could please Black more, the money was regularly forthcoming, and the fight was on. Lowry was in splendid condition to fight at Sunnyside on the morning of December 7, 1867, for a stake of $400, the sum to fight at catchweights.

THE MEN.

Lowry is a native of Ireland, and is about twenty-two years of age. He has lived in this city about three years. A year ago he fought a young man named Kelly, from New Jersey, at Cottage Grove. Kelly was defeated in twenty-four rounds. In person Lowry is very muscular, being five feet eight inches high, and weighing on fair-ing one hundred and fifty pounds.

Black has lived in the city for two years, during which he has followed no regular business. He is twenty-one years of age. He is five feet seven inches in height, and his fighting weight is 138 pounds. He never fought in the ring before.

TRAINING.

Three weeks ago, immediately on signing the articles, the fighting men commenced active training. Lowry placed himself in the hands of Jimmy Cahill, and Black in those of Jack Hyland, who had followed no regular business. Hyland is also a native of Ireland, and resided in this city for a number of years. He has served and one half inches in height, and his fighting weight is 138 pounds. He never fought in the ring before.

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THE PRIZE RING.

### Another Exhibition of the "Manly Art."

### Fight at Sunnyside for $400 Between Lowry and Black.

### Lowry the Winner in Thirty-two Rounds.

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